



## THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

CONFLICTING REPORTS AS TO  
THE POWERS' REPLIES.

ANOTHER STATEMENT FROM THE  
CZAR'S GOVERNMENT, WHICH SHEDS  
LITTLE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

Inside reports from London and Washington are quite in conflict as to the disposition of the Powers in respect to the Russian proposal. Opinion is growing in London that no more Powers, not even France, will return an affirmative answer to Russia, and that the Powers are seeking a middle course, thereby avoiding a direct negative to the proposition of the Czar's Government. Washington advices, on the contrary, indicate a probability that all the Powers will finally agree to withdraw their troops from Peking.

Another official statement regarding the policy of Russia in the Far East was made public at St. Petersburg, being in substance an expressed determination of the Czar's Government to maintain accord with the other Powers.

Another brigade of British-Indian troops has been ordered from India for service in China.

## SEYMOUR'S EXPEDITION.

WHY THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO RE-  
LIEVE PEKING FAILED.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 6, 6 a. m.—Admiral Seymour's detailed report of his attempt to relieve the Peking legations was issued from the Admiralty last night. It covers twenty-eight pages of folio, and is a diary of events from May 29 to June 26. The British Admiral, in admitting the failure of the expedition, says success was only possible on the assumption that the Imperial troops would at least be neutral. By turning their arms against the relief force they made the failure inevitable. When the somewhat unusual character of the force, namely, the combination of eight different nationalities, is considered, it may, he thinks, be conceded that their harmonious action reflects credit on all concerned. Admiral Seymour acknowledges his attitude to various commanding officers for their hearty co-operation, and especially refers to Captain von Uedom, of the German navy, who was the senior officer present, after himself, and Captain McCalla, of the United States Navy. The latter officer was slightly wounded in three places, and well merits recognition.

The nomination of Tung Lu to the Peace Commission, says "The Standard" correspondent in Shanghai, is absolutely farcical, as Tung Lu is the real originator of the scheme for employing the Boxers to exterminate the foreigners and Christian converts.

## POWERS HOLDING BACK.

EVEN FRANCE, IT IS THOUGHT, WILL  
FAIL TO ADOPT RUSSIAN SCHEME.

(Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.)  
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 6, 1 a. m.—Opinion gains ground that no more Powers, not even France, will return an affirmative reply to the Russian proposal. On the other hand, it is also thought that none of them will care to send a decided negative, and efforts are now being made either to find a middle course or induce Russia to withdraw her suggestion. Prevailing opinion here certainly is that Great Britain ought to retain her troops in Peking if any two Powers will support her in so doing.

Distrust of Li Hung Chang deepens, and it is now accepted that the Russian scheme was arranged after consultation with him. On this point an interesting statement was made yesterday by the Chinese Minister, Sir Chih Chen Lofengluh, who is a strong adherent of Earl Li, and was once his personal secretary. Asked whether he had received a telegram from Li Hung Chang urging him to persuade England to accede to the Russian proposal, Lofengluh replied in the affirmative.

"Russia," he continued, "has offered, at the instigation of Li Hung Chang, to remove her forces from the capital, and has thereby taken the first step toward a general peace. I do not believe Russia's move has a double meaning, as persistently suggested, and I certainly am unable to confirm in any degree the report that the Czar has been propitiated by a promise of Manchuria. You may discredit it entirely."

Asked if he had succeeded in persuading England, the Minister replied:

"I am doing all I possibly can. I have sent a powerful memorial to Lord Salisbury, and am anxiously awaiting his reply. So much depends upon it that America and Germany are hanging on the decision."

"Speaking unofficially for a moment, I cannot but think that Great Britain's withdrawal or promise of withdrawal would pave the way to a speedy settlement. The Chinese people generally are most anxious for peace. They are sick of war, and would welcome any negotiations which would have as a conclusion a mutual commercial basis on more permanent lines than heretofore between the two countries. Earl Li, whatever you may assert to the contrary, is pro-European, and not pro-Russian. Moreover, he is not philanthropically inclined, and does not seek for peace and reorganization of the Western commercial dealings because that would benefit the Powers, but because it would benefit China and the Chinese. He is progressive, and in this is diametrically opposed to Prince Tuan."

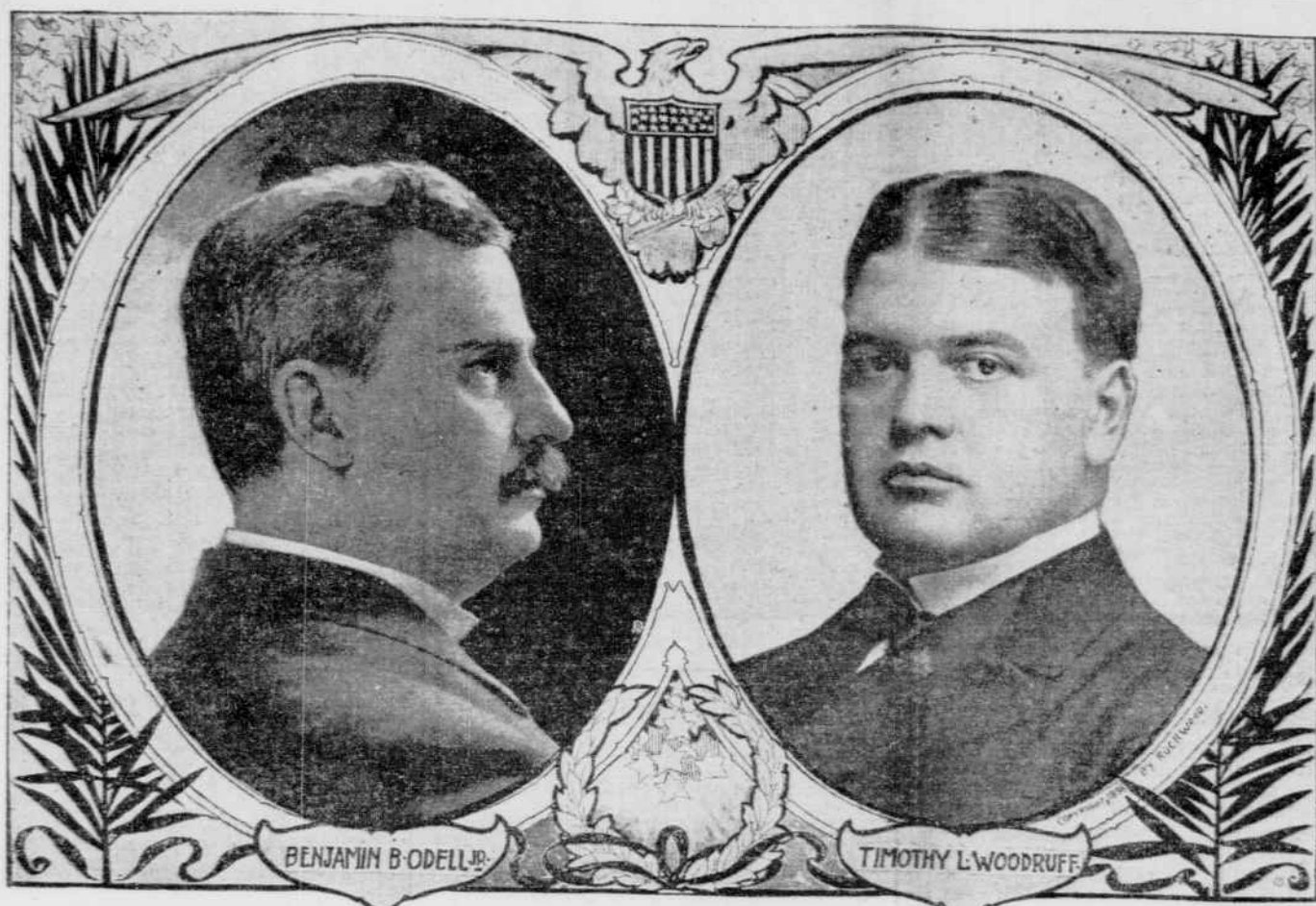
To the further question whether the Chinese Government still existed as an agent of authority, Sir Chih Chen answered:

"Yes, in its entirety. It has only changed its seat, as it did in 1860, and taken up temporarily residence in Shan-Si. Earl Li is working in full sympathy with the Emperor and Privy Council, who with the Empress and the Vice-Roy constitute the Government. All are bent on peace."

MARCHED THROUGH SACRED CITY.

London, Sept. 6.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British Indian troops at the Chinese capital, telegraphs as follows from Peking on August 20 to Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India:

The allies marched through the Forbidden City yesterday (August 28). The British had three places in the procession, the Japanese and Russians being in greater strength.



THE NOMINEES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

## FOR HARMONY IN CHINA

DANGER OF A SERIOUS CLASH  
LARGELY REMOVED.PROBABILITY THAT THE POWERS WILL  
FINALLY AGREE TO WITHDRAW  
TROOPS FROM PEKING.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Sept. 5.—Such developments as became known here to-day in regard to the Chinese question indicated a strong probability that all the Powers would finally agree to withdraw their troops from Peking pending negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties with China, and that such negotiations would be conducted either at the Imperial capital or at Tien-Tsin. The State Department to-day received dispatches from several Ambassadors and Ministers to whom the memorandum of August 29 had been communicated. These dispatches conveyed information as to what had been done by the Powers to which these representatives are accredited. It is understood that this action in several instances was similar to that of the United States, whose attitude is favorable to the withdrawal of all the troops if any one Power shall withdraw hers. The arguments in favor of the continuance of military occupation of Peking pending future negotiations, which were employed by this Government in reply to Russia's note are understood to have been adopted by some of the other Powers in their answers to the latter.

Acting Secretary Hill of the State Department declined to indicate in any manner, either directly or indirectly, the names of the Powers respecting whose action information had been received. He also declined to discuss the proposed Chinese Commissioners, Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching, Yung Lu and Hsu Tung, as to whether they were friendly disposed or otherwise toward foreigners, and he remarked that no official confirmation of the report of their appointment had been received. It is known, however, that Prince Ching is the only one of the four who is regarded by this Government as in any degree favorably disposed toward foreigners.

## THE RESPONSES GRATIFYING.

Within the last twenty-four hours the Government has received much material information in regard to the attitude of the Powers on the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking. These advices give the general nature of the responses made to Russia by certain of the Powers. It is stated authoritatively that if there was at any time a prospect of a serious international clash, this has been largely, if not entirely, removed by the harmonious character of the communications the Governments are making. The exact nature of the responses is not made public by the State Department, for there are still some replies to be transmitted, and until all of them have been received the negotiations are considered in such an incomplete form that they will not be made public. It is said, however, that the answers go much beyond the tentative character of those heretofore referred to, and are of a conclusive nature, so far as showing the purposes of the Governments, although they may not be regarded as conclusive in accepting or rejecting the particular proposition advanced by Russia. The responses are understood to be rather long and somewhat argumentative, similar in this respect to the American response. This fact is a cause for congratulation among officials, as they point out that there is no disposition to treat the proposal with terseness or in any manner to give offence, but rather to bring the Powers together on a common basis. On the whole, the general tendency of the responses is such as to give entire satisfaction here as to the course of the negotiations.

## SPECULATION AS TO ENVOYS.

The satisfactory progress of the negotiations along these lines has had the effect of directing attention to the personality of the envoys who probably will represent the Powers and China in the final settlement. The impression prevails here that Mr. Conger is eminently fitted for such a task on the part of the United States, supposing that each of the Powers interested in the Chinese problem is to have a separate and individual representative. Mr. Rockhill's name is mentioned as an alternative, in case Mr. Conger does not care to remain in Peking or to take part in the settlement. These suggestions, however, are all speculative, for up to this time the State Department has not conferred the necessary special powers on any person to represent the Government in the final negotiations. If the present state of affairs in China is protracted until the arrival of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, which should occur in about ten days or a fortnight, it is not to be doubted that the Government of Germany will endeavor to have all the negotiations with the Chinese Government conducted through that official as a representative not of Germany alone but of all the Powers. It is understood that strong arguments will be advanced to support the advisability of combined action through one agency in this manner as the best means of securing a speedy and generally satisfactory termination of the trouble. In fact, it will be urged that

Continued on eleventh page.

## USURPER RULES COLOMBIA

SPECIAL MESSENGER TO SECRETARY  
HAY GIVES REAL FACTS OF  
HIS COUP.

Benito Zalamea, United States Vice-Consul-General at Bogota, reached the city yesterday with dispatches to Secretary Hay from Charles Burdett Hart, the Minister to Colombia. Mr. Zalamea brought news of the real state of affairs in the country, which has been concealed by orders of the usurping President.

Some time ago news was received that President Sanclemente had resigned, and that Vice-President Marroquin had legally succeeded him. This news was sent by cable by Marroquin to the Colombian representatives all over the world, with instructions to transmit it to the heads of the various governments. The latter were suspicious of Marroquin, and delayed recognizing him. Minister Hart was asked to send fuller information to Washington. It now appears that Marroquin did not peacefully succeed Sanclemente, but seized him, together with General Palacio, the Secretary of State, and put them in prison at Villota. The actual coup d'état took place on July 31 at midnight.

The present state of affairs is an outcome of the contest that for the last ten months has been fought by the Conservatives against the Liberals, or Revolutionists. When this contest was practically ended the Historical wing of the Conservatives broke away from the Naturalistic wing in an attempt to get the upper hand in the Government. The Historical wing, under Marroquin, decided upon the coup d'état.

Mr. Zalamea saw President Sanclemente in the prison at Villota. The President told him that he would not give in or recognize the new order of things. He was impatient for the true state of affairs to be made known. Since assuming power Marroquin has overridden the constitution, the laws and everything else, conducting himself in a manner little short of that of a military dictator. He has succeeded in keeping the news of Sanclemente's and Palacio's imprisonment from getting abroad up to the present time.

"Several of the governors of the different States and other agents of the legitimate Government have refused to recognize Marroquin," said Mr. Zalamea. "They have taken the stand that Sanclemente, having been elected according to the constitution, is the only legitimate President. The Supreme Court likewise has refused to recognize the new Government. The Consejo de Estado (the council d'état, or Cabinet) has taken the same stand toward Marroquin. In fact, there is a widespread opposition to him, and it is not improbable that the Naturalistic wing of the Conservatives will join forces with their old enemies, the Liberals, and endeavor to overthrow him. Personally Marroquin is a pleasant man, who has been driven to his present course of action by his party."

Eduardo Espinosa, Consul-General of the Colombian Government in New-York, was astonished to hear of Sanclemente's imprisonment and Marroquin's usurpation. He has decided not to recognize Marroquin.

## A STOWAWAY'S MAD FLIGHT.

KNOCKS A MAN DOWN AND SENDS AN-  
OTHER AGAINST A PILLAR IN HIS  
DASH FOR FREEDOM.

Jacob Dreher, a Belgian, twenty-three years old, who arrived in this country from Antwerp on August 28 as a stowaway on the Red Star Line steamship Southark, tried to escape from custody yesterday when he was deported. Dreher is of athletic build, and speaks some English. He is exceptionally intelligent. He was placed in the wagon to be taken to the Southark's pier with several other persons who were to be returned to Europe on the French Line steamer La Touraine, which sails to-day. Inspector South was sitting in the end of the wagon, and before the inspector could suspect his intention Dreher had leaped from the wagon and was off across Battery Park toward State-st.

Inspector South and Policeman Grogan started in pursuit. They were quickly joined by many of the men who loiter about the park, and from the increasing company of pursuers, who knew not the cause of the chase, the cry "Stop thief!" was raised.

A man who was sitting on a bench endeavored to stop the fleeing immigrant, and received a blow on the point of the jaw that knocked him into a helpless condition on the grass.

Julius Meyers, of No. 12 Rutgers Place, a tailor, made an attempt to stay the young athlete's steps, and was thrust against a pillar of the elevated railroad with a force that cut his head open from the crown to the forehead. It was necessary to remove him in an ambulance. Two policemen noticed the disturbance and intercepted Dreher. He was taken back to the wagon struggling, and was manacled to it. He was finally put aboard the Southark.

## NO NEW CASE AT GLASGOW.

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THINK THE DIS-  
EASE HAS SPENT ITS FORCE.

Glasgow, Sept. 5.—No new cases of bubonic plague have been officially reported to-day, and the health officials think the disease has spent its force here.

## DENIAL FROM MR. CARNEGIE

REPORTS OF FRICTION IN HIS STEEL  
COMPANY DECLARED TO BE  
PURE FICTION.

(Copyright, 1900, By The New-York Tribune.)  
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 5.—The various rumors which have gained currency with reference to alleged friction in the management of the Carnegie Steel Company and the pending or actual resignation of the president, secretary and other officials were brought to the notice of Andrew Carnegie at his summer residence in Scotland by a correspondent of The Tribune this afternoon. In reply Mr. Carnegie made the following statement:

"I am glad to have the opportunity of contradicting the unfounded stories to which you refer in the most emphatic terms. You can tell the readers of The New-York Tribune that there is no word of truth in the allegation that any friction exists in the management of the Carnegie company. On the contrary, there is no friction whatever, nor has any arisen. At no previous period have those connected with the control and administration of the concern worked together with more complete harmony, nor is there any foundation for the statement that changes are contemplated among the important officials of the company, who are all co-operating more like a band of friends than as associates in business."

As to any alleged dissatisfaction on my part, this also is pure fiction. I am not only satisfied with the results which have been obtained, and with the prospects of the future, but delighted with them."

At the London office of the Carnegie Steel Company no information could be given in the absence from town of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Phipps. The officials declined to make a statement with respect to alleged changes. They admitted having heard rumors, but could only say that so far as they knew there was no truth whatever in these reports.

## NEWBURG WELCOMES ODELL.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM SHOWN BY HIS HOME  
CITY.

Newburg, Sept. 5 (Special).—The staid old town of Newburg has gone wild with delight to-night over what it considers the certainty of having the next Governor from among its townsmen. Chairman Odell, the Republican candidate, arrived at his native city at 8 o'clock by a special train on the West Shore Railroad, and it seemed as if the entire city had hurried out to greet him. Bands played, and the streets blazed with light, while in nearly every window Mr. Odell's portrait was displayed. The Republican clubs were awaiting him, and immediately on his arrival he, with his father, ex-Mayor B. R. Odell, Mayor Wilson and Congressman A. S. Tompkins, was escorted to a carriage, which led the procession to Mr. Odell's home.

All along the line of march the scenes at the station were repeated, and the enthusiasm reached the highest point at Clinton Square. Mr. Odell's office is at this point, and here, too, is a monument erected to Governor George Clinton, whom Newburg furnished to the State a century ago. At Mr. Odell's home six thousand persons were assembled, and cheer after cheer for the next Governor were given. As Mr. Odell ascended the steps of his home his little daughter, Estelle, ran out to meet him, and he, taking her up, kissed her, and carried her to the top of the steps, where Mrs. Odell greeted him, handing him a rose from a large bunch of American Beauties sent by Governor Roosevelt. Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mayor Wilson introduced Congressman Tompkins, who made a short address. In the course of which he confidently predicted the success of McKinley, Roosevelt and Odell. As Mr. Odell at the responsibilities, which in the event of success shall devolve upon me, I am overwhelmed, and my tongue refuses to do its duty. I cannot, nor will I try to discuss the great political questions of the hour now, but will content myself with thanking you one and all for this magnificent demonstration and hearty welcome to the home I love so well. I thank you sincerely, and wish you all good night."

The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the crowd dispersed with cheers.

## FEVER BROUGHT BY SPANIARDS.

Havana, Sept. 5.—The yellow fever situation is improving, a decrease in the number of deaths from eighty-nine to seventy-five being reported since September 1.

A foreign ship has arrived in the harbor with three hundred Spanish immigrants on board, and ten thousand are expected during the next few months. It is said that the presence of yellow fever here is principally due to Spanish immigration. To protect American immigration a place will be established at the best location available from a sanitary standpoint, where these Spanish immigrants will be held for observation, and the Government is discussing the establishment of a regular station for receiving and holding immigrants pending their dispersal to various parts of the island.

## ODELL FOR GOVERNOR.

NAMED AS ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESSOR BY REPUBLICAN  
CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

## WOODRUFF AND REST OF STATE TICKET RENOMINATED

For Governor, BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., of Newburg, Orange County.  
For Lieutenant-Governor, TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, of New-York-Kings County.

For Secretary of State, JOHN T. McDONOUGH, of Albany, Albany County.

For Controller, WILLIAM J. MORGAN, of Buffalo, Erie County.

For Attorney-General, JOHN C. DAVIES, of Camden, Oneida County.

For State Treasurer, JOHN P. JAECKEL, of Auburn, Cayuga County.

For State Engineer and Surveyor, EDWARD A. BOND, of Watertown, Jefferson County.

## STATE LEADERS SPEAK.

CONVENTION ADDRESSED BY ROOSE-  
VELT, DEFEW, ODELL AND BLACK.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated candidates for State officers. The nomination of the ticket was accompanied by the delivery of some of the strongest political speeches that have been addressed to a State convention in many years; speeches of such a high character that they cannot but affect favorably the present campaign. Both State and National issues were discussed at length, and with vigor and skill.

Ex-Governor Frank S. Black had the courtesy to nominate Mr. Odell, and having accepted this commission he most heartily fulfilled it. Senator Depeew renominated Timothy L. Woodruff for a third term as Lieutenant-Governor, making his speech the medium for a hearty eulogy of the McKinley National Administration, and destructive criticism of the National policy advocated by William J. Bryan.

Next came Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., already nominated for Governor, who in the straightforward way of the business man expressed his thanks for the great honor bestowed upon him, and in an obviously sincere way gave a pledge that if elected Governor he would most conscientiously fulfill the duties of the office.

Finally, Governor Roosevelt himself appeared, and was most cordially greeted as the candidate of the Republican party for Vice-President.

He made a strong speech on State topics, but what received the greatest applause in his address was a paragraph in which, in unstrained fashion, he expressed the sincere feeling of gratitude he felt toward Mr. Odell, because of the great aid he had rendered him in his efforts to accomplish the beneficent acts of his State administration.

## BLACK PUTS ODELL IN NOMINATION.

It was the second day of the convention, but nevertheless the convention hall was packed with delegates and spectators when Senator Stranahan, as presiding officer, called it to order shortly after 10 o'clock. Conspicuous in the audience sat Senators Platt and Depeew, ex-Governor Black and Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff. Both Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Odell remained at the United States Hotel awaiting the summons which was to come from the delegates at the hall.

The members of the New-York delegation seemed hilarious over something, and finally their fellow delegates from the other counties discovered that Abraham Gruber, the "poet laureate" of New-York County, had written the following and had it inscribed upon a white placard, which was lifted aloft above Mr. Gruber's talented head:

The happiest words of tongue and pen  
Are these, We will have Ben.

Mr. Stranahan, the temporary chairman, promptly at 10 o'clock put the wheels of the convention in motion by announcing that the time had arrived when nominations were in order for Governor. It was known that Mr. Black would make the speech nominating Mr. Odell, and all eyes were turned toward the Rensselaer County delegates, whose seats were on the right hand aisle, about the middle of the convention hall.

The moment Mr. Black stepped out into the aisle and revealed his tall form there was a roar of applause. It was the first time in four years that Mr. Black had attended a State convention, and there was great curiosity to see him. Two years ago he sat in his room at the United States Hotel, a defeated candidate for Governor. Since then he has been industriously practicing law. But there was the memory of the brightly epigrammatic speech he delivered here in Saratoga four years ago just previous to his nomination for Governor, and there was clearly a desire to hear something from him again.

In response to the demand of the delegates he walked to the platform, and there delivered his speech nominating Mr. Odell for Governor. When he gained the front of the platform it was seen that it was the same Frank S. Black of 1896, exceedingly tall and spare, with hair drooping over his brows and eyeglasses over his eyes, and with a melancholy droop to his mouth. Mr. Black fully realized the popular conception of a theological student of an ascetic nature, and if any stranger had been present this impression would have been strengthened by Mr. Black's remarks:

## PRAISE FOR PARTY WORKER.

"I believe politics should be as honest as the Church."

With a saturnine face and without a hint of a smile at any time, he satirized in one humorous remark after another the absurdities of the present campaign of the Democratic party; but that part of Mr. Black's speech which the politicians present especially enjoyed was his glorification of the "party worker." Evidently he had Mr. Odell in his mind when he said: "The man who in many doubtful battles has carried the colors to the front should not be forgotten on the day that promotions are bestowed."

Months ago the Republican organization resolved to nominate a "party worker" for Governor and make no experiments in any other direction. This part of Mr. Black's speech, therefore, was vociferously applauded. Then came his presentation of Mr. Odell's name as that of the "party worker" he had in mind for the nomination for Governor, and the convention applauded him for several minutes. Mr. Odell's nomination was seconded by Seward G. A. Simons, of Buffalo, and then by James S. Whipple, clerk of the State Senate, who made an able speech. Mr. Whipple took occasion to say that Speaker Nixon of the Assembly would have been a candidate for Governor but for Mr. Odell's candidacy.

The roll of the counties was called and Mr. Odell was formally nominated for Governor. Senator Platt announced the vote of Tioga County for Mr. Odell in a clear voice. Abraham Gruber was received with great cordiality when he arose and announced the vote of the XXII

Assembly District of New-York for Mr. Odell. The announcement by Reuben L. Fox, secretary of the convention, that Mr. Odell had received 971 votes for Governor was received with a shout of applause.

## DEPEEW NAMES WOODRUFF.

Senator Depeew was introduced to nominate Mr. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor, and was received with great applause. He looked in admirable health after his recent tour in Europe, and was in excellent voice. The audience saw in him not only a Republican of the State in the United States Senate, but also one of the leading business men of the country, and therefore listened with great interest to his depiction of the business prosperity of the country. Mr. Depeew took occasion early in his address to state that a great party emergency in 1898 had led to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, but that conditions had so changed that a different type of candidate was now required. The problem of the party now was to hold the fort.

"For that purpose," he said, "we require as our leaders in our State men of demonstrated capacity, public men who, in official relations to the affairs of government, have become familiar with our policies and measures, and politicians who have been so in touch with the party that they can maintain harmony within the ranks and present an impregnable front and lead a resistless attack against the forces of the enemy." Mr. Depeew then gave the convention ten minutes of keen enjoyment by painting a cross-examination scene in which William McKinley and William J. Bryan could both be summoned before the Democratic State Convention which will meet here next week, and asked questions as to their political principles. Mr. McKinley's devotion to the cause of sound money, his patriotic administration of the foreign affairs of this Nation, his fidelity to the principles of protection to American industry, were all convincingly shown.

Then came a severe denunciation of Mr. Bryan's financial policy and anti-expansion policy. Mr. Depeew aroused great enthusiasm by saying: "The cross of gold, under the operations of Republican principles, is not a cross, but minted coin. It has the eagle on one side and the emblem of our country on the other. It is found in the pocket of the laborer and the wage-earner; it has lifted 'the mortgage from the farm'; it has given unexampled impetus to the development of our industries, the progress of our country and the stability of our credit." In conclusion Mr. Depeew thus eulogized Mr. Woodruff: "We who know his demonstrated ability, his public services, his great popularity, and the desire of the people of New-York to have the benefit of his business talents, culture and patriotism, nominate again for Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff."

Mr. Depeew's speech was applauded throughout and was regarded generally as one of the best he has delivered in many years.

## WHITE STEEDS WOODRUFF.

Senator Horace White, of Syracuse, who had himself been a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, seconded the nomination of Mr. Woodruff in this pithy manner:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Onondaga County desires to second the nomination of that splendid Republican of the rising tide of the young Republican Timothy L. Woodruff." It was a hearty endorsement of Mr. Woodruff's candidacy and brought a burst of applause. Mr. Woodruff was then formally nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. A committee had been sent to the United States Hotel to request Mr. Odell's presence, and its members now entered the hall with him.

As Mr. Odell came down the aisle all the delegates to the convention rose to their feet and cheered, and continued cheering until he had reached the platform and was about to address the convention. Mr. Odell was clad in the plain black suit of a business man, and his manner of speech was that of a business man. He did not talk glibly, but rather with some hesitation. He thanked the delegates for the honor of the nomination for Governor, and then said he would accept.

What seemed to interest the delegates most in his speech was this intimation that he was not going to be any man's Governor if elected: "It will be my conscientious endeavor so to administer the office that every citizen will feel that I am in fact as well as in name the Governor of the whole Commonwealth." Another thing which interested the delegates was Mr. Odell's statement that the most important problem to be solved by an Executive and the Legislature is a just and equitable system of taxation and an honest and economical expenditure of the money after it has been raised. This gives promise of a business man's administration of the affairs of the State.

Mr. Odell followed with what was regarded as excellent tactics in declaring that the paramount issue of the approaching campaign was the re-election of President McKinley, and that he welcomed the assistance of Democrats to re-elect the President. Mr. Odell's speech made a most pleasant impression, and at its termination he was cheered with enthusiasm. The convention now took a "short cut" with the remainder of the nominations. Senator Krum offered a resolution that they be nominated in a bunch, and this was done, one roll call serving the purpose of several minutes while he was on the way to the platform, and owing to the applause he was not able to begin his speech for several minutes.

What is rarely the case with him, Governor Roosevelt had not committed his speech to memory, and therefore had to read it. It had evidently been prepared with care. At the opening of his speech he paid the fine tribute to Mr. Odell: "First, as to our candidate for Governor. During my two years' term of service Mr. Odell has been not merely my close and staunch friend, but my trust helper and adviser in every crisis. Mr. Odell will be elected in November, and two years hence we shall all of us feel not merely as Republicans, but as citizens, proud of what we have done this day, for we shall have put in the Governor's chair a man whose courage, sagacity, resolution and